

PERTEVMUN'25

Futuristic United Nations Security Council

Study Guide

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Agenda Item:

The Explosion of the Rawatbhata Nuclear Power Plant

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Letter From Secretary General

Esteemed Delegates and Distinguished Guests,

First of all we are more than honored to welcome you all to the second annual session of PERTEVMUN, which will take place at our precious home, Pertevniyal Anatolian High School on 18th, 19th and 20th of April 2025.

Since the beginning of high school, as your Co-Secretary Generals, we have been doing literally everything together. We started doing MUNs together, we were Co-Director Generals at PERTEVMUN'24, moreover we are currently and proudly standing here as the club presidents and Co-Secretaries General. We can not thank enough to our school and our advisors, Gülşah Teacher and Yaprak Teacher for providing us the opportunity to organize this conference.

Throughout our committee preparations, we have the chance to meet with excellent MUNers and expand our knowledge. Accordingly, your USG Leyla and Acas Taha were two of these amazing people. We simply do not know how to express our gratitude for them!!

Last but not least we could not forget our excellent organization team and their hard work. Our Co-Director Generals İnci and Yiğit have worked so hard to prepare you for the most unforgettable conference.

We know that the best is soon, see you in rewinded springs.

Yağmur Raife APAYDIN & Beyzanur ÖZSİĞİNAN
Co-Secretaries General of PertevMUN'25

Letter From Under-Secretary-General

Dear UNSC members,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to this exciting and eventful political committee. While the primary arena of our committee is to ensure the security of the people of India, it is also expected that political conflicts will continue as a result of the political disagreement that has been going on for years. There is no point in writing here in detail about how we formed the committee or how much effort we expect from you, so I will end my letter here by keeping my words short and concise,

Have good studies.

Leyla Çayan

Letter From the Academic Assistant

Dear delegates,

As the academic assistant of the F-UNSC committee, I can clearly say that from the bottom of my heart, Leyla and I worked really hard for you to make this committee a great experience for all of you, both being political and being fun for these 3 days. We presented you with a very wide agenda, so you will define the future with your own choices and actions. I hope you all will have fun.

Taha Gani Çalışkan

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Introduction to the committee

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN) and is charged with ensuring international peace and security recommending the admission of new UN members to the General Assembly, and approving any changes to the UN Charter. Its powers as outlined in the United Nations Charter include establishing peacekeeping operations, enacting international sanctions, and authorizing military action. The UNSC is the only UN body with authority to issue resolutions that are binding on member states.

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has 15 members, which consist of 5 P5 (permanent five) countries that have veto power: France, the Russian Federation, China, the United Kingdom, and the United States; and 10 non-permanent countries that change every two years, elected by the General Assembly.

Key Terms

Standstill agreement: A standstill agreement is a voluntary arrangement reached between two parties involved in a dispute. Its purpose is to extend the time that the law says court proceedings have to be started or ‘commenced’ by.

Line of Control (LOC): The Line of Control (LoC) is a military control line between the Indian- and Pakistani-controlled parts of the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir—a line which does not constitute a legally recognized international boundary, but serves as the de facto border. It was established as part of the Simla Agreement at the end of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, a part of 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War.

Rajasthan Atomic Power Project

The Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) is a nuclear power plant with 6 pressurized heavy water reactor (PHWR) units and a total installed capacity of 1,180 MW. RAPP-7, located in Rawatbhata, Rajasthan, is the third in a series of sixteen reactors being built in India, showing the country's growing skill in nuclear power. The project is owned and run by the

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), and plays a key part in ensuring India's energy needs are met.



The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), India's nuclear safety regulator, granted permission to initiate a controlled nuclear fission reaction in the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) Unit-7 on September 10, 2024. The AERB's authorization covered the addition of heavy water to the reactor's moderator system and the initiation of the First Approach to Criticality, which involves controlled nuclear fission. It also included the conduct of low power physics experiments.

Beginning of the Incident

On 20 April 2035, 2 new reactors were added and the power plant had 8 high-pressure water reactors. With increasing global warming, the reactors that meet their water needs from the river were already coping with drought. Although the 6.2 magnitude earthquake, which occurred 100 kilometers away from the power plant, was shallow and did not cause any superficial damage to the power plant, secondary systems (cooling pipes, backup generators, sensor systems) were disabled. As soon as the earthquake was felt, workers left the building. At first it was initially thought that there was no damage, after a while it was detected that reactor 3 and 4 were heating. As the earthquake reduced the flow of the river coming to the power plant, the backup generators were also disabled and the heating couldn't be brought under control. Although managers say the incident was under control, cooling pumps were not working and an abnormal radiation leak was noticed in the reactor room.

After a few hours, the core meltdown begins and hydrogen gas accumulates. Then a steam explosion happens in reactor 4. Immediately afterwards, a chemical explosion and a hydrogen explosion occur. In the few days following the explosion, the following effects are seen:

- The explosion kills 45 personnel working in the reactor and nearly 60 people get injured seriously.
- Radiation (Iodine-131 and Cesium-137) gases released by the explosion can be felt within 120 kilometers of the plant.
- Chambal River toxified, creating drinking water crisis in India's interior regions.
- The evacuation order came late because the incident was initially underestimated. From the second day onwards, the highways were blocked because of people trying to escape from the area.

Since the committee will start from the 2nd week of the incident, the measures to be taken afterwards will be discussed in the committee.

Actions Need to be Taken After The Incident

- First of all, the necessary vehicles and personnel should be allocated for the evacuation of people in the surrounding area.
- The water crisis in India caused by water pollution should be solved.
- Necessary measures should be taken to purify the air contaminated with radiation or to protect the public from this air.
- Changes that can be made to prevent such a crisis from happening again should be discussed.
- It is also important to investigate India's Ministry of Power because of their ignoring of the problems on Reactor 3&4 had (Leaked secret reports reveal that the pressure valves in Reactor 4 have not been maintained for years).

History Between Pakistan and India

1947 Dissolution of British India:

In 1947, two years after World War II, the United Kingdom formally dissolved British India, dividing it into two new sovereign nations: the Union of India and Pakistan. The partitioning of the former British colony resulted in the displacement of up to 15 million people, with the death toll estimated to have reached between several hundred thousand and one million people as Hindus and Muslims migrated in opposite directions across the Radcliffe Line to reach India and Pakistan, respectively. In 1950, India emerged as a secular republic with a Hindu-majority population and a large Muslim minority. Shortly afterwards, in 1956, Pakistan emerged as an Islamic republic with a Muslim-majority population and a large Hindu minority; it later lost most of its Hindu population following its defeat in the Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971, which saw the secession of East Pakistan as the independent country of Bangladesh.

1947-1948 Junagadh territorial dispute

Junagadh was a state with a population of over 80% Hindu but ruled by a Muslim, Mahabat Khan. Mahabat Khan acceded to Pakistan on 15 August 1947. Pakistan confirmed the acceptance of the accession on 15 September 1947. India did not accept the accession as legitimate. Because Junagadh was not contiguous to Pakistan, the Hindu majority of Junagadh wanted it to be a part of India, and the state was surrounded by Indian territory on three sides. But on the other hand, the Pakistani point of view was that since Junagadh had a ruler and governing body who chose to accede to Pakistan, it should be allowed to do so. Also, because Junagadh had a coastline, it could have maintained maritime links with Pakistan even as an enclave within India. Finally, Pakistan held a referendum in Junagadh and lost the region to India despite all the protests made at the time.

1947-1948 First Kashmir War:

The first war between India and Pakistan was fought over Jammu & Kashmir. Kashmir was a Muslim-majority princely state, ruled by a Hindu king, Maharaja Hari

Singh. At the time of the partition of India, Maharaja Hari Singh, the ruler of the state, preferred to remain independent and did not want to join either the Dominion of India or the Dominion of Pakistan. Despite the standstill agreement with Pakistan, teams of Pakistani forces were dispatched into Kashmir.

Armed Pakistani tribesmen aided by the newly created Pakistani Army invade Jammu & Kashmir in October 1947. The legal ruler of the State of Jammu & Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh, faced with internal revolt as well an external invasion, requested the assistance of the Indian armed forces and agreed to accede to India. He handed over control of his defence, communications and foreign affairs to the Indian government.

Fighting continued through the second half of 1948. The war officially ended on 1 January 1949, when the United Nations (UN) arranged a ceasefire, with an established ceasefire line, a UN peacekeeping force and the recommendation that a referendum on the accession of Jammu & Kashmir to India be held.

Pakistan controlled roughly one-third of the State of Jammu & Kashmir, referring to it as Azad (Free) Jammu & Kashmir and claiming that it was semi-autonomous. A larger area, including the former kingdoms of Hunza and Nagar, was controlled directly by the central Pakistani government.

1960 Indus Waters Treaty:

Indus Waters Treaty, treaty, signed on September 19, 1960, between India and Pakistan and brokered by the World Bank. The treaty fixed and delimited the rights and obligations of both countries concerning the use of the waters of the Indus River system. The treaty was successfully done without any harm. The Treaty gives control over the waters of the three "Eastern Rivers" – the Beas, Ravi and Sutlej located in India to India. while control over the waters of the three "Western Rivers" – the Indus, Chenab and Jhelum located in India – to Pakistan.

1965 Second Kashmir War:

Also known as the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 began by the movement of operation Gibraltar led by Pakistan which was designed to infiltrate forces into Jammu and Kashmir to precipitate an insurgency against rule by India. India retaliated by launching a full-scale military attack on West Pakistan. The seventeen-day war caused thousands of casualties on both sides and witnessed the largest engagement of armored vehicles and the largest tank battle since World War II. Hostilities between the two countries ended after a United Nations-mandated ceasefire was declared

following diplomatic intervention by the Soviet Union and the United States, and the subsequent issuance of the Tashkent Declaration. The five-week war caused thousands of casualties on both sides. Most of the battles were fought by opposing infantry and armoured units, with substantial backing from air forces, and naval operations. It ended in a United Nations (UN) mandated ceasefire and the subsequent issuance of the Tashkent Declaration.

1965 Tashkent Declaration:

The Tashkent Declaration was signed between Pakistan and India on 10 January 1966 to resolve the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965. The main aim was to restore economic and diplomatic relations and lasting peace by promoting each country to retreat their military back to their pre-conflict position.

1971 Bangladesh Liberation War:

Pakistan, since independence, was geo-politically divided into two major regions, West Pakistan and East Pakistan. East Pakistan was occupied mostly by Bengali people. After a Pakistani military operation and a genocide on Bengalis in December 1971, following a political crisis in East Pakistan, the situation soon spiralled out of control in East Pakistan and India intervened in favour of the rebelling Bengali populace. The conflict, a brief but bloody war, resulted in the independence of East Pakistan. In the war, the Indian Army invaded East Pakistan from three sides, while the Indian Navy used the aircraft carrier INS Vikrant to impose a naval blockade of East Pakistan. The war saw the first offensive operations undertaken by the Indian Navy against an enemy port, when Karachi harbour was attacked twice during Operation Trident (1971) and Operation Python. These attacks destroyed a significant portion of Pakistan's naval strength, whereas no Indian ship was lost. The Indian Navy did, however, lose a single ship, when INS Khukri (F149) was torpedoed by a Pakistani submarine. 13 days after the invasion of East Pakistan, 93,000 Pakistani military personnel surrendered to the Indian Army and the Mukti Bahini. After the surrender of Pakistani forces, East Pakistan became the independent nation of Bangladesh.

1999 Lahore Declaration:

The Lahore Declaration was signed on 21 February 1999, ratified by the parliaments of both countries in the same year. India became a nuclear power in 1974, and Pakistan became a nuclear power in 1998 and it aimed at thawing the frosty relations between the two nuclear-armed neighbours.

1999 Kargil War:

The Kargil War is a 2-month war, triggered by the Pakistani soldiers neglecting the rules of the previous agreements and infiltrating into the Indian region of Kashmir, Kargil, through the Line of Control disguised as Kashmiri militants and taking strategic positions on the Indian side of the Line of Control. Later on, Pakistan blamed the fighting entirely on independent Kashmiri insurgents, but soon documents came to the surface, and Pakistan was proven to be wrong. Soon after India recaptured a majority of the strategic positions with the support of Indian air forces, Pakistan withdrew from all remaining Indian positions along the LoC.

2001 Agra Summit:

The Agra summit was a historic two-day summit meeting between India and Pakistan which lasted from 14 to 16 July 2001. It was organized with the aim of resolving long-standing issues between India and Pakistan. At this meeting, a proposal was made to drastically reduce nuclear arsenals, and other issues involving the Kashmir dispute, and cross-border terrorism were also discussed. However, the negotiations broke down and the process collapsed, so the Agra treaty was never signed.

2001 Indian Parliament Attack

The 2001 Indian Parliament attack was a terrorist attack on the Parliament of India in New Delhi, India on 13 December 2001. The attack was carried out by five Jaish-e-Mohammed terrorists that resulted in the deaths of six Delhi Police personnel, two Parliament Security Service personnel, and a gardener. All five terrorists were killed by security forces. Indian authorities accused Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) – two terrorist groups operating from Pakistan – of perpetrating the attack; however, LeT denied involvement. The incident led to increased tensions between India and Pakistan, resulting in the 2001–2002 India–Pakistan standoff.

2001–2002 India–Pakistan standoff

The 2001–2002 India–Pakistan standoff was a military standoff between India and Pakistan that resulted in the massing of troops on either side of the International Border (IB) and along the Line of Control (LoC) in the region of Kashmir. The military buildup was initiated by India responding to the Indian parliament attack from India. The standoff tensed the Western media with a huge possible outcome of a nuclear war between two states after the 9/11 incident in the United States. Tensions de-escalated following international diplomatic mediation, which resulted in the October 2002 withdrawal of Indian [7] and Pakistani troops from the international border.

2008 Mumbai Attacks

The attacks were carried out by 10 gunmen who were believed to be connected to Lashkar-e-Taiba, a Pakistan-based terrorist organization. Armed with automatic weapons and hand grenades, the terrorists targeted civilians at numerous sites in the southern part of Mumbai, including the Chhatrapati Shivaji railway station, the popular Leopold Café, two hospitals, and a theatre. While most of the attacks ended within a few hours after they began at around 9:30 pm on November 26, the terror continued to unfold at three locations where hostages were taken—the Nariman House, where a Jewish outreach centre was located, and the luxury hotels Oberoi Trident and Taj Mahal Palace & Tower.

By the time the standoff ended at the Nariman House on the evening of November 28, six hostages as well as two gunmen had been killed. At the two hotels, dozens of guests and staff were either trapped by gunfire or held hostage. Indian security forces ended the siege at the Oberoi Trident around midday on November 28 and at the Taj Mahal Palace on the morning of the following day. In all, at least 174 people, including 20 security force personnel and 26 foreign nationals, were killed. More than 300 people were injured. Nine of the 10 terrorists were killed, and one was arrested.

2016 Uri attack

The 2016 Uri attack was carried out on 18 September 2016 by four Jaish-e-Mohammed terrorists from Pakistan against an Indian Army brigade headquarters near the town of Uri in the Indian Jammu and Kashmir. 19 Indian soldiers were killed in the attack, and 19–30 others were injured. It was reported by the BBC as having been "the deadliest attack on security forces in Kashmir in two decades". Jaish-e-Mohammed, a Pakistan-based jihadist organization (designated as a terrorist organization by India, Australia, the US, and UK among others), was involved in the planning and execution of the attack. At the time it was carried out, the Kashmir Valley was experiencing high levels of violent unrest.

Cross-border Skirmishes & Surgical Strikes (2016)

On 29 September 2016, teams of Indian Army commandos crossed the Line of Control into Pakistani-administered Kashmir to attack targets up to a kilometer within territory held by Pakistan. The raid occurred ten days after four militants had attacked an Indian army outpost at Uri on 18 September 2016 in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, and killed 19 soldiers. Estimates of casualties from India's cross-border attack varied widely, with figures of 12 to 70 being reported. The Pakistani government eventually acknowledged the deaths of two soldiers and injuries to nine, while one Indian soldier was captured.

The Indian Government termed the attack a surgical strike against "militant launch pads" in Pakistani territory, and claimed to have inflicted "significant casualties". Pakistan rejected India's claim, and instead initially claimed that Indian troops did not cross the Line of Control and had only skirmished with Pakistani troops at the border, although it subsequently admitted to having captured an Indian soldier. Pakistani security sources reported that at least eight Indian soldiers were killed in the exchange, and one was captured. India confirmed that one of its soldiers was in Pakistani custody, but denied that it was linked to the incident or that any of its soldiers had been killed. Pakistan said India was hiding its casualties. Media outlets noted that the details regarding the attack remained unclear. India's Announcement on 29 September marked the first time that the government had publicly acknowledged its forces crossing the Line of Control.

2019 Pulwama Attack & Balakot Airstrikes

The airstrike was conducted by India in the early morning hours of 26 February when Indian warplanes crossed the de facto border in the disputed region of Kashmir and dropped bombs in the vicinity of the town of Balakot in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in Pakistan. Pakistan's military, the first to announce the airstrike in the morning of 26 February, described the Indian planes as dropping their payload in an uninhabited wooded hilltop area near Balakot.

India, confirming the airstrike later the same day, characterized it to be a preemptive strike directed against a terrorist training camp, and causing the deaths of a "large number" of terrorists. Satellite imagery analyzed by the Atlantic Council's Digital Forensics Laboratory, Reuters, European Space Imaging, and the Australian Strategic Policy Institute, has concluded that India did not hit any targets of significance on the Jaba hilltop site in the vicinity of Balakot.

The following day on 27 February, in a tit-for-tat airstrike, Pakistan retaliated, causing an Indian warplane to be shot down and its pilot to be taken prisoner by the

Pakistan military before being returned on 1 March. An Indian Mi-17 helicopter was brought down by friendly fire in which all six airmen on board were killed; this was acknowledged by India on 4 October 2019. The airstrikes were the first time since the India-Pakistan war of 1971 that warplanes of either country crossed the Line of Control and also since both states became nuclear powers.

On 10 April 2019, 47 days after the airstrike, some international journalists, who were taken to the Jaba hilltop in a tightly controlled trip arranged by the Pakistani government, found the largest building of the site to show no evidence of damage or recent rebuilding.

2019 Abrogation of Article 370

Article 370 of the Indian constitution gave special status to Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir was administered by India as a state from 17 November 1952 to 31 October 2019, and Article 370 conferred on it the power to have a separate constitution, a state flag, and autonomy of internal administration.

On 5 August 2019, the government of India revoked the special status, or autonomy, granted under Article 370 of the Indian constitution to Jammu and Kashmir with the aim of fully integrating Jammu and Kashmir into the Indian Union. The abrogation led to significant political, social, and security consequences. In the immediate aftermath, Jammu and Kashmir was reorganized into two Union Territories—Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh—effectively reducing its autonomy. The region saw a heavy military buildup, mass arrests of political leaders, and a months-long communication blackout, including internet shutdowns. Internationally, the move drew criticism from Pakistan, which downgraded diplomatic ties with India and raised the issue at various global forums.

Ongoing Disputes

Siachen Glacier Dispute

The Siachen Glacier dispute between India and Pakistan is an ongoing conflict centered on the control of the glacier, located in the eastern Karakoram range. The dispute stems from unclear border demarcations in the 1972 Simla Agreement, which left the boundary undefined beyond Point NJ9842. In 1984, India launched Operation Meghdoot to gain control of the glacier, establishing military positions on the strategically important Saltoro Ridge. Despite several rounds of diplomatic talks, no agreement has been reached regarding the demilitarization of the region.

The glacier is of significant military importance, as it controls key passes linking Pakistan and China, and India's control prevents the potential strategic connection between the two countries. The area's extreme altitude, often exceeding 20,000 feet, makes it one of the highest and most dangerous battlefields in the world. The harsh conditions—such as sub-zero temperatures, avalanches, and difficult terrain—have resulted in more casualties due to weather and environmental factors than actual combat.

Despite the absence of active fighting, the military standoff continues, with both countries maintaining their positions, and the dispute remains unresolved with no foreseeable resolution.

Sir Creek Dispute

Sir Creek is a tidal estuary in the uninhabited marshlands of the Indus River Delta on the border between India and Pakistan.

The dispute between India and Pakistan is a long-standing disagreement over the maritime boundary in the Rann of Kutch, originating from differing interpretations of colonial-era agreements. After the 1947 partition, Sindh became part of Pakistan and Gujarat stayed with India. Although a 1968 tribunal settled most of the border issues, Sir Creek remained unresolved.

Pakistan claims the entire creek based on a 1914 agreement, arguing the boundary lies on the eastern bank. India disputes this, citing the *thalweg* principle, which places the boundary along the mid-channel of a navigable waterway. India also refers to a 1925 map and mid-channel pillars set in 1924 to support its claim.

Twelve rounds of talks were held from 1997 to 2012, including a joint survey in 2008, but no breakthrough occurred. India proposes maritime demarcation first, while Pakistan wants the land boundary settled before that. The creek's shifting course adds further complexity, as both sides risk losing territory depending on how the boundary is defined.

The Sir Creek dispute is significant because it affects the maritime boundary between India and Pakistan, impacting control over thousands of square kilometers of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the Arabian Sea. This has implications for fishing rights, oil and gas exploration, and naval security. Though less intense than the Kashmir conflict, it remains a key issue in India-Pakistan border relations.

Major Parties Involved

Jaish-e-Mohammed: Jaish-e-Mohammed is a Pakistan-based Deobandi Islamist militant group active in Kashmir. The group's primary motive is to separate Kashmir from India and merge it into Pakistan.

Since its inception in 2000, the group has carried out several attacks, primarily in the Indian administered Jammu and Kashmir. It portrays Kashmir as a "gateway" to the entire India, whose Muslims are also deemed to be in need of liberation. It also maintained close relations with the Taliban and Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan and continues to be allied with these groups.

The group was responsible for several terror attacks:

- the 2001 attack on Jammu and Kashmir legislative assembly,
- the 2001 Indian Parliament attack,
- the 2016 Pathankot airbase attack,
- the 2016 attack on the Indian Mission in Mazar-i-Sharif,
- the 2016 Uri attack,
- the 2019 Pulwama attack

The group is alleged to be working with the Pakistani government, but the government fully denies the allegations, which are not yet fully proven.

Lashkar-e-Taiba: is a Pakistani Islamist Salafi jihadist organisation. Described as one of Pakistan's "most powerful jihadi groups", it is most infamous outside Pakistan. The organisation's primary stated objective is to merge the whole of Kashmir with Pakistan.

While the primary area of operations of LeT's jihadist activities is the Kashmir Valley, their professed goal is not limited to challenging India's sovereignty over Jammu and Kashmir. LeT sees the issue of Kashmir as part of a wider global struggle. Once Kashmir is liberated, LeT seeks to use it "as a base of operations to conquer India and force Muslim rule to the Indian subcontinent.

Again, Pakistan is alleged to be working with the Lashkar-e-Taiba, which has been considered a terrorist organization by the other United Nations members, but Pakistan denies the allegations, and still no proof has been presented.

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